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ABSTRACT

This packet is the senior part of a series of worksheet packets available at both junior (grades 3-4) and senior (grades 5-6) levels that covers a variety of humane and environmental topics. Each packet includes 10 worksheets, all of which originally appeared in past issues of the annual teaching magazine "KIND (Kids in Nature's Defense) Teacher." Worksheets in this packet include the following: Bat Math, Fish Faces, Hooray for Hoppers, Know Your Predators, Mouthing Off, No MAYBEs with Rabies, Our Wild Neighbors, Searching for Endangered Animals, Track Math, and Wonderful Whales. Contains an answer key. (JRH)

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ED 399 151

[KIND Worksheet Packet:

Wild Animals (Senior)]

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THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR HUMANE
AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

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Dear Educator:

Thank you for ordering the enclosed humane education worksheet packet. It is part of a series of teaching packets available at both junior (grades 3-4) and senior (grades 5-6) levels that cover a variety of humane and environmental topics. Each packet includes ten worksheets, all of which originally appeared in past issues of our annual teaching magazine *KIND Teacher.*

If you enjoy using these worksheets, you will want to know more about *KIND Teacher* and *KIND News. KIND Teacher* is an annual teaching magazine full of worksheets and ideas. It is a special gift to subscribers of *KIND (Kids In Nature's Defense) News. KIND News is* a colorful newspaper that arrives in your classroom in bundles of thirty-two copies (one for each student) each month from September to May. Each issue includes a teaching guide. A subscription to *KIND News* costs $20, begins in September, and includes *KIND Teacher,* a classroom poster, and KIND ID cards for students. Three reading levels are available: *KIND News Primary* (grades K-2), *KIND News Jr* (grades 3-4) and *KIND News Sr* (grades 5-6). Write to us at the above address to request a free sample.

If you are a humane education specialist at an animal shelter, you may find the enclosed worksheets most useful as part of a demonstration lesson in a workshop for teachers. Write to us and let us know if you would like information about giving humane education workshops for teachers or how you can make *KIND News*and *KIND Teacher* available to teachers in your area.

Thank you again for your interest in our materials. We wish you every success in bringing an important message about humane and environmental education to your community.

Sincerely,

Willow Ann Soltow

Willow Ann Soltow
Director, Teacher Training & Resources

KIND Name _____

Bat Math

Bats are amazing animals. They may look scary, but they are nothing to be afraid of. They help us, not hurt us.

Directions: Work the problems to find the numbers that are missing from these sentences.

1. There are almost _____ species, or kinds, of bats.
   (5 + 5) x 100
   Nearly one-fourth of all mammal species are bats!

2. A bat's wingspan (length of its wings from tip to tip) may be as little as _____ inches or as big as
   (2 + 1) x 2
   _____ feet. Some large bats are called flying foxes.
   (3 + 3) x 1

3. More than _____ species of bats eat insects.
   (30 + 35) x 10

4. Some bats fly _____ miles each night in search of
   (2 +3) x 5
   food.

5. A bat's heart can beat _____ times a minute.
   (25 +25) x 20

6. Since pipistrelle bats weigh 1/4 ounce each, _____
   (4 +4) x 8
   of them would weigh only one pound (16 ounces).

7. Small bats learn to fly when they are only _____
   (3+4) x 3
   days old.

8. Most bats live only four or five years, but some have lived to be _____ years old.
   (2 +3) x 6

9. As many as _____ flying foxes may roost together
   (500 + 500) x 10
   in trees.

10. Some bats are endangered. There are only about _____ Rodrigues flying foxes alive today.
    (17 +3) x 10

On the back of this sheet, draw two pictures. In the first picture, show yourself putting up a bat house. In the second picture, show the endangered bats living in the house.

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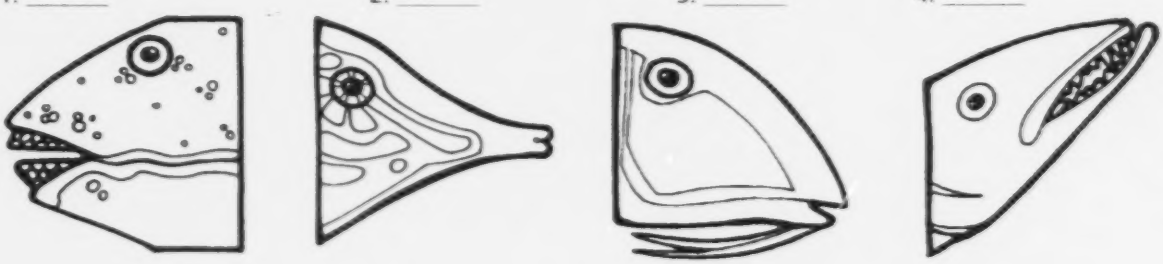
KIND Name _____

Fish Faces

Animals have *adapted* to live in certain places. This means they have *changed over millions of years* so they can live in one place. The place an animal lives is its habitat. When an animal's habitat is destroyed, there is often no other place the animal can live. For all fish in a habitat to live, for instance, they must be able to share the food that is there. How do they do this? Each has adapted so that it eats different things.

Directions: Match up the fish mouths with the correct fish description below.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____



A. The parrotfish has strong teeth that form a parrotlike beak. With its powerful mouth, it bites off chunks of coral to get the food inside.

B. The goatfish's mouth is positioned at the very bottom of its head for feeding on the sandy ocean floor. Its whiskerlike barbels feel for food.

C. The barracuda is a fierce predator. It catches other fish in its long sharp jaws.

D. The mouth of the filefish is very small. Its mouth is so tiny that it must spend most of its time eating just to stay alive.

Today, many saltwater fish are dying. They are being captured so people can have saltwater aquariums. But for each fish that is captured, many others are killed. Dynamite and poison are used to capture them. This kills many of the fish, but a few are just stunned. These are captured.

On the back of this sheet, draw a poster. The poster should tell people why it is better to have a freshwater (not a saltwater) aquarium.

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K I N D Name _____

Hooray for Hoppers

Help! Frogs are disappearing around the world. There are fewer and fewer of them. No one knows why. Could it be a warning to us to clean up the Earth? We need to keep our Earth clean.

That would help frogs and people too! Unscramble the words in the sentences below to learn more about these amazing hoppers. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

1. There are more than 3,000 kinds of frogs in the _ _ _ _ _ _.
drolw

2. All frogs are great hoppers, but one kind can hop forty times its own _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
gnelht.

3. As a tadpole, a frog breathes with gills just as _ _ _ _ do.
shif

4. The coloring of many frogs helps them to _ _ _ _ _ from their enemies.
ehid

5. When a tadpole grows up, its _ _ _ _ _ _ disappear and it breathes with lungs.
sligl

6. Frogs get the _ _ _ _ _ _ they need through their skin.
ratew

7. Toads are a _ _ _ _ of frog.
dink

8. The Goliath frog of West Africa is the largest frog and may _ _ _ _ _ _ up to seven pounds.
whegi

9. Frogs have see-through eyelids that _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ their eyes but let them see underwater.
torpcet

10. Frogs need to stay in _ _ _ _ _ _ _ where it is wet, or they can dry out and die.
calpes

Students are sometimes asked to dissect frogs. (When you dissect something you cut it apart to learn more about it.) The frogs are collected from the wild. Many come from the U.S. or Mexico. More and more students are saying that they do not need to dissect. They can learn the same things from books, computer programs, and plastic frog models.

On the back of this sheet, tell what you would say if your best friend asked you to help catch a frog for a school science fair project.

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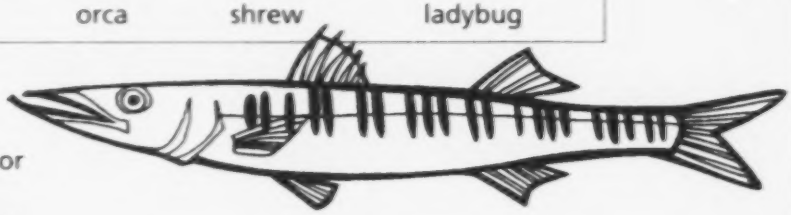
KIND Name _____

Know Your Predators

What do these animals have in common? They are all predators. Predators eat other animals in order to live. Use the words from the Word Box to answer the crossword clues. Cross off each word as you use it.

Word Box

frog	barracuda	snake	robin	anemone
eagle	tiger	bat	raccoon	owl
wolf	spider	orca	shrew	ladybug

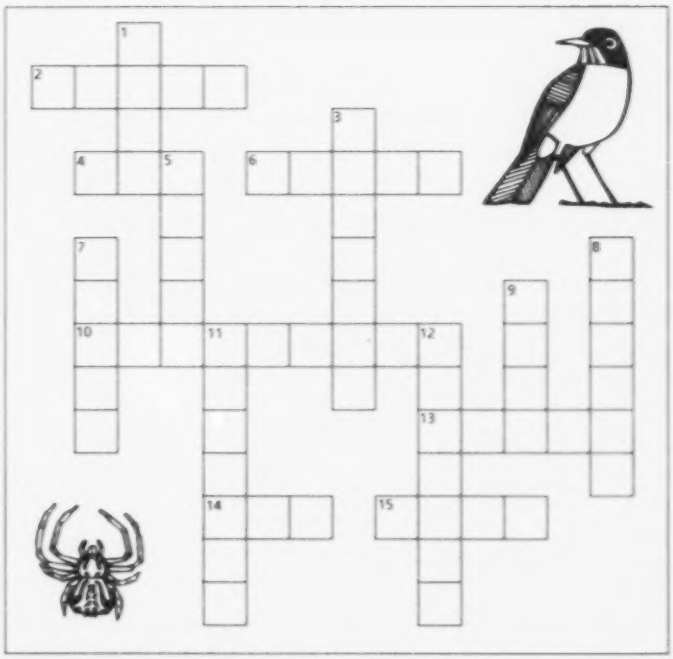


Across

2. This small, furry, mouselike predator injects victims with venom.
4. This flying mammal eats mosquitoes.
6. This reptile predator often helps farmers by eating mice.
10. This fish is a fierce ocean predator.
13. This bird is a symbol of the United States.
14. This bird flies at night and mostly eats mice and other rodents.
15. This predator is related to the dogs we keep as pets.

Down

1. This large mammal lives in the ocean and eats mostly seals.
3. This insect predator eats tiny insects that feed on garden plants.
5. This large predator's fur is striped.
7. This bird is known for a red breast and eats worms and insects.
8. This eight-legged predator is actually not an insect.
9. This amphibian eats many insects.
11. This predator often "washes" food before eating it.
12. This ocean predator cannot swim and waits for dinner to float by.



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KIND Name _____

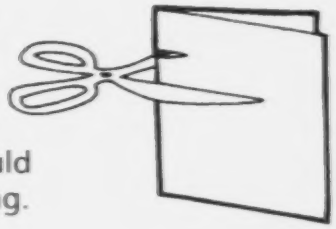
Mouthing Off

Follow these directions to make your own "mouthy" greeting card in the shape of a sea turtle.

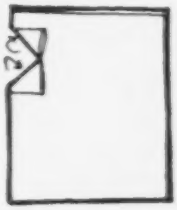
To make your card:

1. Fold your paper (any size) in half like a card.

2. Now make one cut on your paper as shown here. (Cut on the folded side.) Your cut should be about 1 inch long.

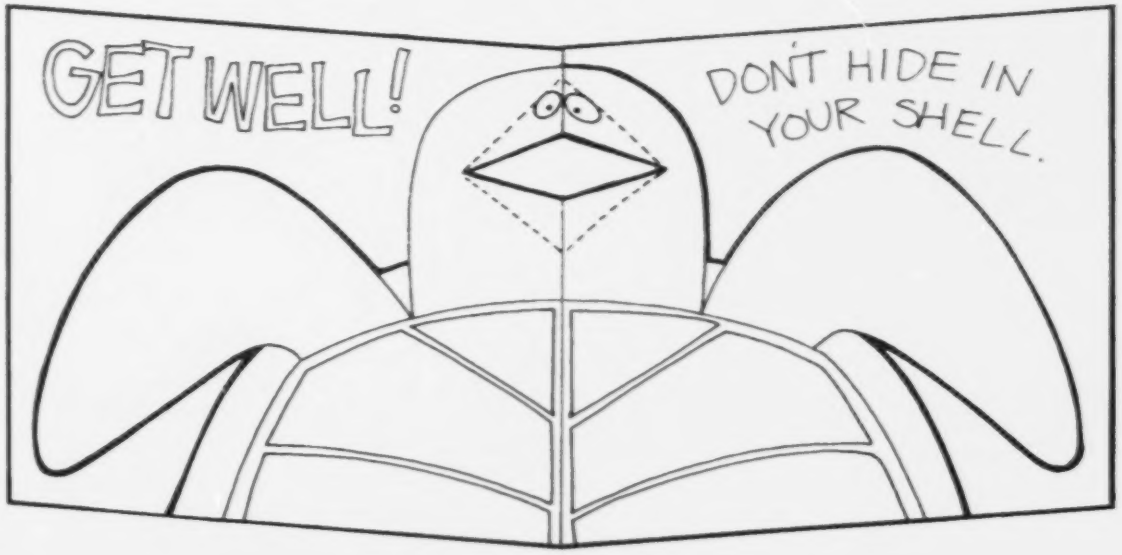


3. Fold back the two cut corners as shown. Crease them really well.



4. Open your card just a little. Tuck the corners inside.

5. Open your card. The inside of your card now has a mouth! Look at the pattern below to help you draw a sea turtle around the mouth *inside* your card. Add a message like "Get well. Don't hide in your shell!" or "Sea you soon!" Send your card to someone who is sick or who needs to be cheered up.



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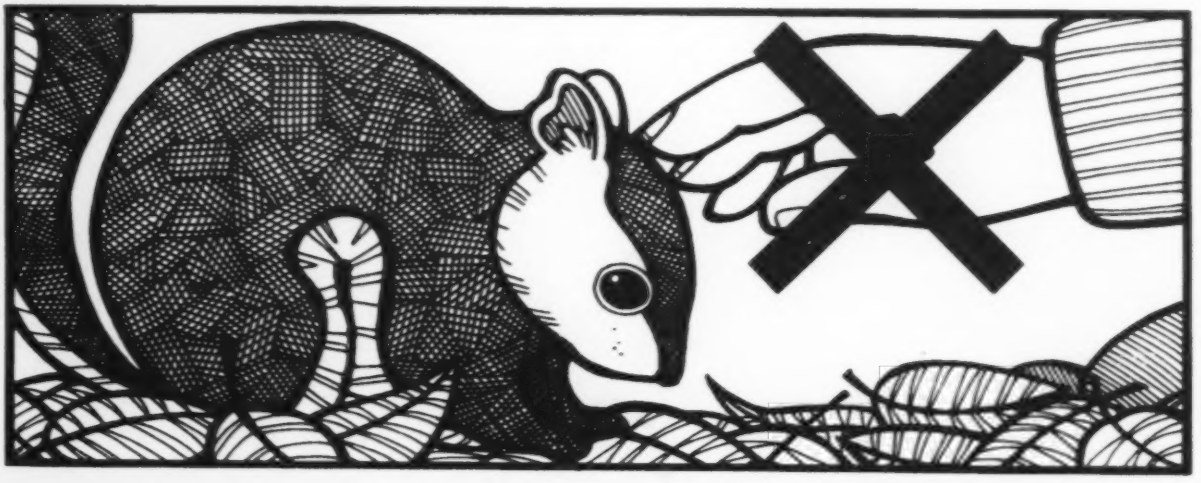
KIND Name _____

No MAYBEs with Rabies

Rabies is a dangerous disease. But we can keep ourselves and our pets safe. To find out how, count the number of words in each question below. If the question has an even number of words, write *yes* in the blank beside it. If the question has an odd number of words, write *no* in the blank. Answer only *yes* or *no*. No *maybes* with rabies!

1. Should you tell your parents right away if you are bitten by an animal? _____
2. Is it safe to pet a raccoon that acts very friendly? _____
3. Is it OK to keep a baby raccoon for a pet? _____
4. Should you get your dog or cat a rabies shot? _____
5. Should you keep your dog in a fenced yard or on a leash, so that he or she cannot meet wild animals? _____
6. Should you touch a wild animal that is sick or hurt? _____
7. Should you feed wild animals? _____
8. Is it safe to help an injured bat that you find lying on the ground? _____
9. Should you get a rabies shot for your cat who stays indoors? _____
10. Should you keep garbage cans closed up tightly so wild animals don't come around? _____



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Draw a picture to illustrate (tell about) one of the *yes* questions above. Use the back of this paper.

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Teacher's Note: This worksheet provides practice in using clues for identification and concludes with a creative writing assignment.

K I N D Name _____

Our Wild Neighbors

Living in the city means adapting to buildings, streets, cars, and people. Many wild animals now live in our cities. They are able to find food, shelter, and safety there. We need to learn to live with our wild neighbors. Match each animal below with the description of how it has adapted to city life.

_____ bat

_____ spider

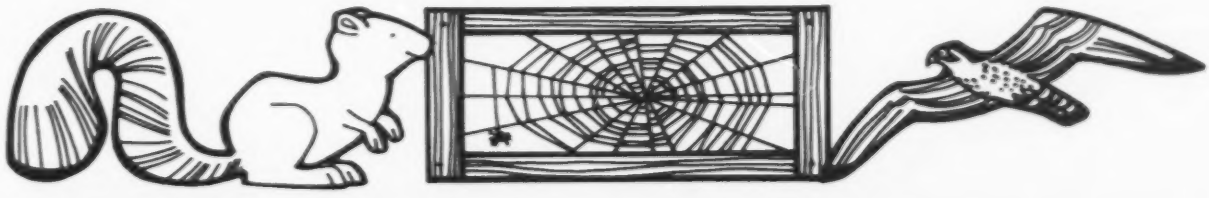
_____ rat

_____ pigeon

_____ squirrel

_____ peregrine falcon

1. You will find me wherever you find trees in a city—especially oak and nut trees. The hollows in these trees are good places to store acorns or make a warm nest for my babies.
2. I am built just right for city life. I can creep quietly on all fours through dark, narrow spaces. I can eat almost every kind of food you can think of.
3. Long ago, birds like me built their nests on cliffs. For the past 5,000 years or so, we have lived in cities around the world. Now we build our nests on skyscrapers. In some cities where there are a great many of us, people are asked not to feed us.
4. A city bridge makes an excellent home for me. I like to live under a bridge because it stays dark and damp. A bridge can protect me from cold, wind, and rain all day while I sleep upside down beside others of my kind. I am a flying mammal.
5. My kind of bird almost died out. DDT (a pesticide) made our eggs so weak, they broke. Today, our numbers are increasing.
6. My cousins and I spin our webs wherever there are insects to eat. You may find us indoors or outdoors. If you find me inside, you can put a glass over me, slip a piece of cardboard under the opening of the glass, and put me outside.



Pretend you are one of the animals named above. On the back of this paper, write a short story about one exciting day in your life. What sights and sounds do you live with in the city? What do you smell? What experiences do you have with people?

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KIND Name _____

Searching for Endangered Animals

These endangered animals are hiding in the puzzle below. Can you find them?

babirusa
crocodile
jaguar
mandrill
panther
sifaka
whooping crane
beaver
elephant
lemur
ocelot
pelican
tiger
wolf
cheetah
gorilla
leopard
orangutan
rhinoceros
vicuña
zebra
condor
indri
manatee
panda
sea turtle
whale

C R O C O D I L E O M P U Q
A P A N T H E R M R E G I T
T O L E C O B A C O D E F N
W H O O P I N G C R A N E A
R G P A N D A B H A U I C H
H J R K R B K A L N Z M H P
I D A I A E A B P G E M E E
N F L N U A F I E U B N E L
O L L D G V I R L T R T T E
C O I R A E S U I A A O A P
E W R I J R Q S C N R S H T
R R O D N O C A A N U C I V
O U G W Y A G M N Z E H C X
S E A T U R T L E L A H W V

Many of the endangered animals we hear about live far away. How can we help them? We can help by learning about them and telling others about the need to protect them.

Choose one of the animals from the word search puzzle. Find three fascinating facts about this animal to share with the rest of your class. Write them on the back.

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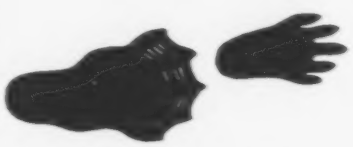
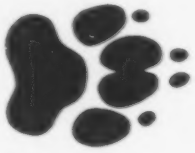
K I N D Name _____

Track Math

Who made these tracks? Multiply the numbers to complete the code. Then fill in the animals' names below.

8 x8 A=	7 x5 B=	2 x9 C=	7 x3 D=	4 x8 E=	5 x4 F=	8 x3 I=	9 x9 K=	8 x2 L=	6 x5 M=
3 x4 N=	7 x2 O=	8 x5 P=	7 x4 R=	5 x3 S=	6 x8 T=	7 x6 U=	5 x9 V=	6 x6 W=	





① _ _ _ _ _ _
35 32 64 45 32 28

② _ _ _ _
36 14 16 20

③ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
28 64 18 18 14 14 12

④ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
14 40 14 15 15 42 30

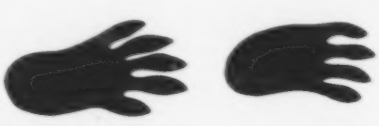
⑤ _ _ _ _ _
15 81 42 12 81

⑥ _ _ _ _ _ _
35 14 35 18 64 48

⑦ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
40 14 28 18 42 40 24 12 32

⑧ _ _ _ _
35 32 64 28

⑨ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
64 28 30 64 21 24 16 16 14



Animals go barefoot! Their paws can get hurt on litter such as cans, wire, and glass. Make a sign asking people to help animals by not littering.

BACK FOR MORE

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Teacher's box: This worksheet will help build students' appreciation for whales. Many whale species are endangered.

K I N D Name _____

Wonderful Whales

Find these whale words in the puzzle.

baleen	breach	fin	mammal	pilot	spout
beluga	bull	flukes	minke	right	spyhopping
blowhole	calf	gray	narwhal	sea	submerge
blubber	cetaceans	humpback	ocean	song	tail
blue	cow	krill	orca	splash	whale

S	E	L	A	H	W	I	R	E	B	B	U	L	B
P	U	S	A	G	U	L	E	B	W	H	S	E	A
L	L	U	L	H	N	S	P	O	U	T	R	G	L
A	B	B	E	L	W	I	C	M	P	B	I	J	E
S	R	M	A	E	U	R	P	A	I	L	G	L	E
H	E	E	F	I	N	B	A	P	L	O	H	L	N
L	A	R	L	Y	A	R	G	N	O	W	T	I	A
I	C	G	U	C	A	L	F	N	T	H	E	R	E
A	H	E	K	N	I	M	A	C	R	O	Y	K	C
T	Z	P	E	Q	M	A	M	M	A	L	A	P	O
G	N	O	S	A	C	E	T	A	C	E	A	N	S

Now unscramble the words in these whale facts.

1. There are about 90 snikd of whales. _____
2. A baby whale may angi 200 pounds in one day. _____
3. Large whales can stay underwater for more than an ruho. _____
4. Gray whales travel 20,000 miles each arey. _____
5. A blue whale may weigh remo than 150 tons. _____
6. A humpback's song can be dareh underwater for hundreds of miles. _____

[illegible] to keep oceans clean for people and animals. Draw [illegible] of a happy whale in a clean ocean.

BACK FOR MORE

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KIND Worksheet Packet Answer Key

Wild Animals (senior level)

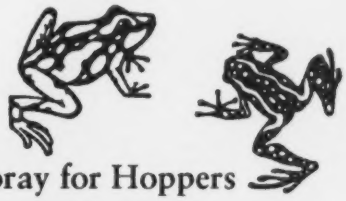
Bat Math

1. 1,000	6. 64
2. 6, 6	7. 21
3. 650	8. 30
4. 25	9. 10,000
5. 1,000	10. 200

The bat is an amazing animal! You may want to remind students, however, that they should never touch a bat who is lying on the ground—just as they should never touch any wild animal. A bat who cannot fly may be sick and should not be handled.

Fish Faces

1. A, 2. D, 3. B, 4. C

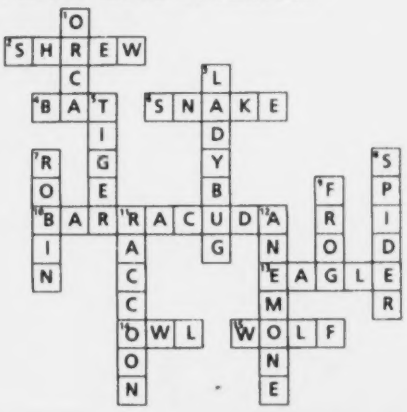


Hooray for Hoppers

1. world, 2. length, 3. fish, 4. hide, 5. gills, 6. water, 7. kind, 8. weigh, 9. protect, 10. places.

For information on biology projects that students can pursue without harming frogs and other animals, write for the packet Alternatives to Dissection, available for $5 from NAHEE, P.O. Box 362, East Haddam, CT 06423-0362.

Know Your Predators



Mouthing Off

Have students make their cards. You may want to use the activity to draw attention to some of the ways people can help protect endangered sea turtles such as not littering at beaches, respecting signs put up to protect the nesting sites of sea turtles at beaches, and not releasing helium balloons at celebrations.

No MAYBEs with Rabies

1. yes, 2. no, 3. no, 4. yes, 5. yes, 6. no, 7. no, 8. no, 9. yes (even indoor cats get outside sometimes), 10. yes.

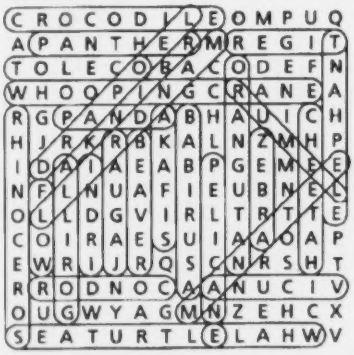
As a follow-up, share these rabies facts: Rabies is caused by a virus. It is contracted only by mammals. Meat-eating animals, including raccoons, foxes, and bats, are most susceptible. Plant-eating animals, like squirrels and opossums, can get rabies, but that happens rarely.

Share these prevention facts: To prevent the spread of rabies, people need to immunize their dogs and cats routinely. A person who has been bitten by an animal who may have rabies must have an immediate post-exposure injection. These shots are given in the arm, and a person may need five or six shots over a period of time. You cannot tell if an animal has rabies just by looking at it. You should never pet a wild animal. If the animal has rabies and you have a cut on your hand, the animal's saliva can get into the cut and you can get rabies. Some students may believe that trapping and hunting help stop the spread of rabies. Point out that studies by wildlife experts show that trapping and hunting animals does not stop or even slow down the spread of rabies. Remind students to stay away from stray pets and wild animals, to never make a pet of a wild animal, and to tell parents or care givers right away if they are ever bitten.

Our Wild Neighbors

bat: 4	pigeon: 3
spider: 6	squirrel: 1
rat: 2	peregrine falcon: 5

Searching for Endangered Animals



Track Math

A = 64	K = 81	R = 28
B = 35	L = 16	S = 15
C= 18	M = 30	T = 48
D = 21	N = 12	U = 42
E = 32	O=14	V = 45
F = 20	P=40	W = 36
I = 24		

1. beaver	6. bobcat
2. wolf	7. porcupine
3. raccoon	8. bear
4. opossum	9. armadillo
5. skunk	

Wonderful Whales

1. kinds 2. gain
3. hour 4. year
5. more 6. heard

As a follow-up, share aloud portions of *In the Company of Whales: From the Diary of a Whale Watcher* by Alexandra Morton (Orca Book Publishers, Box 3028, 1574 Gulf Road, Point Roberts, WA 98281.) This insightful book contains many beautiful photographs and moving insights about whales.

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